The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [apl2,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.
Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon.
July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one doo East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree-doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS. HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA!
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C!
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
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At $50 pe Lot—Three Year Payments!
Those lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.
Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of
E. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1800.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISE

MENTS INSERTED ON REA-

SONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

Go, Then—'Tis Vain.

Go, then—'tis vain to hover
Thus round a hope that's dead;
At length my dream is over;
'Twas sweet—'twas false—'tis fled!
Farewell! since naught it moves thee,
Such truth as mine to see—
Some one who far less loves thee,
Perhaps more blest will be.

Farewell, sweet eyes, whose brightness
Now life around me shed;
Farewell, false heart, whose lightness
Now leaves me death instead.
Go, now, those charms surrender
To some new lover's sigh—
One who, though far less tender,
May be more blest than I.

[For the Journal.]

My Benefactor.

BY A RIGGE PUPLE.

I remember, I remember, and the counsel I revere,
Friendly admonitions given by a sage not far from here;
Unraveling the secret of his own sublime success,
As he held my trembling interests within his fond caress.

Said he "when cold misfortunes stalk across your rugged path,
Withhold those ebullitions of ungentlemanly wrath;
Your morbid independence leads your better self estray,
And drags your wild affections from the thing that's sure to pay."

"Endeavor first to cultivate a placid turn of mind,
You'll find it works completely with the bulk of human kind;
Be willing o'er to grovel at a millionare's behest,
His gold will buy the soap to wash the mire from your vest."

His voice was soft and musical, of course it won me o'er,
I then resolved within myself to be a fool no more;
My watchful benefactor plied me well with sage advice,
Until I trod life's journey like a little pig on ice.

But manifold vexatious causes my firm resolve to quake,
Soon my loving benefactor fled me to the martyr's stake,
And when my dormant eyedeness beyond its limit ran,
He quietly remarked "I was mistaken in the man."

A Story of Mexican Life.

GENEVIEVE'S PERIL.

BY PAUL PLUME.

There was a narrow street, the name of which I have forgotten, that bisected the Calle de la Plata at right angles. On the northeastern corner stood a house of two stories, with iron balconies projecting from the windows on the upper floor, while those below were securely guarded by strong iron bars, which reached from the bottom to the top of the window casings, and were firmly imbedded in the masonry of which the house was constructed.

A double door, heavily plated with iron knobs, was the only entrance to the abode, and this door was wide enough to admit a psir of mules and a carriage. It opened into a good sized court yard, in the centre of which a stone fountain of rude workmanship supplied excellent water to the inmates of the mansion. Entirely around the four sides of the second story ran a stone portico. On the lower or fourth side were three spacious chambers, all connecting, in one of which sat a venerable man with gray hair, who was busily engaged at his easel, for he was a painter, and of no mean reputation. All about his studio were scattered prints and paintings, some completed, some only begun, while near his side reclining upon a cushion on the tiled floor, sat a beautiful girl, just ripening into womanhood. The painter was Louis Chaubert, and the girl was his daughter, Genevieve.

Mons. Chaubert had been a resident of the city of Mexico some five years at the time of which we write. In the line of his profession he had been so successful that he had been counted a wealthy man. Every lover of pictures in the country had heard of Mons. Chaubert, and those who had a desire to gratify their taste, had visited the painter's studio. But Mons. Chaubert had many visitors in the shape of young coxcombs, who were attracted to his house more by the loveliness of his daughter than a desire to pay homage to his art.

Well acquainted with the sentiments and manners of the great world, Mons. Chaubert strove to withdraw his daughter as much as possible from the eager gaze of these butterflies; but still he could not prevent his being frequently surprised in her presence by one or another of them, who artfully contrived, by entering into conversation with her, to detain her for a few moments. Genevieve neither felt her vanity flattered by the compliments of these dandies, nor a partiality for any of them entered her heart. Among some of these frequenters of Mons. Chaubert's house, where some who were both wealthy and connected with distinguished families, but that had no effect on Genevieve Chaubert.

I was walking one evening with a friend, a young Frenchman, by the name of Charles Durand, and as we came to the gate of Belen and passed out upon the causeway, we stopped and gazed towards the west, to notice the beautiful sunset.

"It will not be dark for nearly two hours yet," said Durand. "Suppose we go on a piece further. I would like to get a few pond lillies."

Assenting to his proposition, I went forward, looking down into the water, which flowed each side of the road, in our search for the lillies. We had gone about a half mile without discovering any, when we seated ourselves on a stone beneath an arch of the acqueduct, and began to converse on ordinary topics. So pleasantly had we employed ourselves, that we had not noted the flight of time, and it was already growing dark, when we began to retrace our steps.

Scarcely had we set out on our return, when we suddenly heard female voices crying for help, just a little in our advance, and on the other side of the acqueduct. Hastening in the direction from whence the cries proceeded, we found an elderly lady and a younger one struggling with two Mexicans, who were dragging them away by force in the direction of a couple of mules, which evidently belonged to the rascals. Durand instantly drew his pistol and fired at the scoundrels. As I was unarmed, I could only watch the result of his shot before determining what I could best do to assist the unfortunates. My indecision was only momentary, however, for the ruffians, seeing they were discovered, ran quickly to their animals, and in another minute they were out of sight.

We now hastened to the ladies, as it was obvious how much both, particularly the elder, exhausted by their exertions and fright, needed our support.

I offered my arm to the elder and Durand to the younger lady, when they both thanked us in French for our timely assistance. Durand was delighted when he found they were his country women, and at once began to inquire into the cause of the attack.

"Alas! we know nothing of the motives which caused the scoundrels to try and capture us," said the elder lady. "The fact is, we had no business to wander so far out of the city unprotected, and had it not been that Genevieve hurt her foot and was delayed more than an hour in resting, we should have been inside the gate while it was yet daylight."

"We are very happy that we can offer you our protection," I replied.

"You are very good, monsieur," she replied. "You may be sure this will never happen again with us."

Then turning to the young girl, she said:

"Louis will be very unhappy when he hears of the peril which threatened us. We must tell him, for we have no secrets in our little family" Then addressing me, she said: "Louis is my brother, the father of Genevieve. I suppose you have heard of Mons. Chaubert?"

I bowed my head and replied that I knew him by reputation only.

"Well, well," she answered, "he will be glad to make your acquaintance this evening; after the service you gentlemen have rendered us, Mons. Chaubert will always be happy to consider you his friends."

"Truly, the service was very trifling," I said; "I only regret that it was not in our power to apprehend the scoundrels."

"This is a queer country, monsieur," continued Mlle. Chaubert; "one never feels safe unless well guarded. Louis has promised to return to France next winter, and Genevieve and myself talk of scarcely anything else now. Only think, we have been absent five years. Once I thought it would be impossible for me to live abroad so long, but I find we can accommodate ourselves to almost any state of life. Have you ever been in France?"

"Yes, mademoiselle," I replied, "I spent two years there."

"And you were delighted were you not?"

"Well, I liked the country and the people, but I am not much of an enthusiast, and must confess that I would not care to make my home among your countrymen."

"Why, monsieur!" exclaimed the lady, "I am surprised to hear you speak thus.—Surely you could not have mingled much in society. People rarely grow weary in France. But here we are at home. Now, gentlemen, please follow us to the presence of Mons. Chaubert."

We found the painter very uneasy at the absence of his sister and daughter.—When the ladies explained the service we had rendered them, the old man took our hands warmly in his own and thanked us as only a Frenchman could.

"You must stay to supper," he said.—The meal consisted of fruits, wines, and coffee, and we made ourselves very happy over the frugal repast.

For the next two or three weeks, Durand and myself talked nightly of the beautiful Geneviove, as we sat beside our lamp. I saw plainly that he was in love with the painter's daughter. We called once or twice during this time on the ladies, and received a hearty welcome. Mons. Chaubert had forbidden his sister and daughter to go out in the city unattended, and Durand or myself had the pleasure of acting as an escort when Mons. Chaubert did not go himself.

One morning I was sitting in my room, when Durand entered in a terrible excitement.

"What on earth is the matter, Charles?" I inquired.

"What do you think?" he cried; "that puppy, Merido, insulted Genevieve and her aunt, as I was escorting them from mass this morning."

"What, Senor Merido?"

"Yes, Senor Merido, as you call him, and now I am going to seek him, only having stopped to ask you to accompany me."

"This sounds very strange," I said.—"Angel Merido was always considered a gentleman. He is the last person I should have supposed would have committed such an act."

"He's a villain," cried Durand; "I'll tell you something, but it must not be repeated to Mons. Chaubert. Merido has been pestering Genevieve some time with love letters sent by a small girl. She would not inform her father, fearing it would make him unhappy. The wretch finding that Genevieve did not respond, began to threaten her."

"She told you this?" I said.

"Yes, and more," replied Durand.—"Come, let us be off."

After a long search, we found Merido sitting at a Fonda with a couple of his friends. They were drinking wine.

Durand walked up to the spot where he was sitting and slapped him in the face with his glove.

With the ferocity of a tiger, Merido sprang at Durand. In an instant the Fonda was a scene of confusion, and the landlord ran to the door and called for the police. The belligerents were prevented from assaulting each other, however, and amid the commotion, I got Durand to retire.—We went directly to our rooms, well-knowing that we should hear from Senor Merido. Sure enough before the afternoon passed, one of his friends bore a challenge, which he placed into the hands of Durand.

"Now this is something I like," cried the chivalric Frenchman. "I shall kill that reptile; that will be a comfort at least."

"And for doing which, you will have to leave the country," I replied.

"I don't know about that," responded Durand.

"But I do," I replied. "Merido is related to wealthy and influential people.—If you kill him, they will either have you arrested or assassinated; that is, if you don't happen to run away."

"I must fight him; that cannot be avoided. Will you be my friend?" said Durand.

"Of course," I replied, "though, to tell you the truth, I would not do the same thing for any other friend I possess."

It was in a grove of lime trees, with the fruit still green on the boughs, that Charles Durand met Angel Merido to fight and kill him. The spot selected was about a league outside the city. The weapons selected were pistols. This was a source of regret to me, for Durand was an excellent swordsman, but I had never heard him speak of pistols, and I was quite sure he had no practice with them.

Two friends accompanied Merido. I alone was with Durand. We went out on horseback.

The ground having been measured off, Merido won the first fire. My heart throbbed as I placed the weapon in Durand's hand. He was as cool as if he were going to play billiards. He had been eating a bunch of grapes.

When all was ready, we took our stations, and the word being given, Merido fired, and I saw Durand slightly start. I sprang forward to his side, and asked him if he was hit. He replied in a low voice:

"The rascal has cut away part of my ear. Don't you see it is bleeding? But stand aside, his time is now coming."

I stepped backward and watched Durand as he took deliberate aim at his antagonist. Then there came a ringing report, and Merido, clasping his hand to his side, staggered forward a few paces, and was caught in the arms of his friends, just as he was falling to the earth. He had been shot directly through his lungs.

"I want to see Durand," exclaimed the dying man.

Charles went to his side, and Merido gazed up into his face with a look of hatred.

"Stoop down to me," he said.

Durand knelt close beside him, when the Mexican, by a strong effort, raised himself on his elbow, and spat in Durand's face.

Charles calmly took out his handkerchief and wiped his cheek. He could not retaliate on a dying foe.

"Listen," cried Merido, gasping even as he spoke. "You have killed me, but I have five brothers, and my uncle is a judge, so I don't think your days will be very long on this earth. If the law failed to convict you, they would hunt you to death. And this is all for that French girl. Hark, you Frenchman," he continued, "when you rescued your countrywoman by the acqueduct, they were being carried off by my contrivance. I always hated you for that interference. Ah! if I had but strength to stab you ere I die."

During the abuse, Durand knelt with his arms folded, gazing upon his dying foe, whose friends had gone to a farm house to search for a vehicle to convey him to the city.

I put my hand on Durand's shoulder. "Come, let us be off," I whispered. "You have no time to lose."

Straightway we rode back to the city, and ere the shades of night fell, Charles Durand had taken his seat in the mail-coach for Vera Cruz. He did not even stop to bid Mons. Chaubert's family adieu, but I carried his message and explained to the painter what had taken place.

The Merides were one of the oldest and proudest families of Mexico. Being very wealthy, they had for a long period been numerously represented in government positions. They exercised a great deal of power in a certain way, and to be a foe of the Meridos was equivalent to knowing misfortune. On the second day after Angel Merido's death, his body was committed to the tomb with a degree of quietness that was not often witnessed among influential families of the country; but there were reasons why there should be no ostentation, and chief among them was the desire to have as little publicity as possible about the manner of Angel's death. By this means they hoped to lull Durand into a fancied security, that they might more easily compass his ruin. They little supposed when they were lowering the body of their relative into his grave, that Charles Durand was at that moment entering Vera Cruz in disguise, and seeking to escape from the country. When they really did discover the fact, their fury was unbounded, and they swore somebody must die. As Durand was safe beyond their reach, they turned their hatred upon Louis Chaubert. His daughter had been the innocent cause of Merido's death, but beyond this, she was in no way responsible for what had occurred. Mons. Chaubert had the respect of the community generally, but that would not insure him repose, if the Meridos desired to persecute him and his family, and as their animosity became more and more evident, Mons. Chaubert was forced to seek the protection of the French Minister and get away from the city. He set out for Vera Cruz, and I followed by the next coach, for, although singularly enough, my name had not been mentioned, I thought it better to leave, ere attention was directed to me. When I got to Vera Cruz, the vessel that bore the Chauberts to France was yet in sight, with her white sails spread to the wind.

Ten years had passed away, and I was one day standing on the Battery, watching the ships coming and going on New York bay, when I felt a hand laid upon my shoulder, and on turning round, stood face to face with Charles Durand, who was holding a boy of about eight years of age by the hand. Of course, my surprise was very great, and my happiness very sincere in meeting him. He had married Genevieve, and this was his son. Mons. Chaubert died soon after his return to France, and Durand had been living in the same city with me for a couple of years, and I never knew it until I met him. I went with him directly to his house, and the surprise of Madam Durand and her aunt in again beholding me, was something I shall never forget. I have had many hearty greetings in my day, but nothing like that which I received from my French friends. I found madam but little changed. She was still very beautiful, but a trifle too stout. Mlle. Chaubert I never should have recognized. Her hair had become perfectly white, and very little of it was left her. She had grown very thin, and her eye-sight failing her she now wore spectacles.

Some time after the renewal of our acquaintance I called at Durand's house and found him questioning Genevieve, who had been crying.

"You are just at the right moment," cried Durand, addressing me. "My little Louis is quite sick; on one or two occasions there has come to this neighborhood a man who has endeavored to coax my child to walk with him. Failing to accomplish his purpose he gave him to-day a box of *bonbons*. The boy ate them, and was taken ill. We sent for a physician and the child is out of danger, but what do you think my wife says? The other day, as she was out shopping, she noticed after a while that a man had been following her from place to place, and she declares that it was one of the Meridos."

"I'm sure of it," exclaimed Madam Durand. "He is the image of that dreadful man that my husband——"

"Yes, I understand," I replied, as I noticed her hesitate to finish the sentence. "But, madam, this is a bad place for any one to practice acts such as you fear; make yourself comfortable. If you are correct in your suspicions, I think I can make your mind easy. I know the hotel where those speaking the Spanish tongue resort. If any of the Meridos are in the city they have been to the house in question. I will investigate the matter."

It was eleven o'clock that night when I left Durand's, and on my way I stopped at the Hotel Barcelona. As I approached the door I saw there was some excitement in the house. A few words with a gentleman I knew, explained the cause. A Mexican by the name of Antonio Merido had been knocked down by a stage on Broadway, and run over. He had just been carried into the house with his head fearfully crushed. Before morning he died

Reading for the Million.

What Ailed Hannah.

Hannah was neither a blonde nor a brunette; she was a kind of happy combination of both. She was a tall, graceful and stylish young woman, of marriageable age. She was industrious and tidy in her habits, scrupulously particular in her attire and conversation, and in some particulars an interesting and attractive person. She was not averse to the society of young gentlemen, nor were all young gentlemen averse to her society. She had several admirers who doubtless visited her with serious intentions. Her most favorite suitor, however, was an individual by the name of Beard.

To please her fortunate lover, Hannah was willing to make any sacrifice. She even consented to accompany him on a Sabbath afternoon drive, notwithstanding her conscientious scruples about going out riding on the Lord's day; and I might enumerate numerous instances of rare self-denial upon her part, equal'y remarkable and surprising. The individual bearing the name of Beard took heart at the encouragement she gave him; his visits to Hannah became more frequent and prolonged, and to the interested observer who watched the progress of events, there was the promise of an earnest attachment, if not an immediate wedding in the habitation inhabited by Hannah.

One June evening, the individual by the name of Beard called upon Hannah. After deep deliberation, he had determined to offer her his hand and his heart, and he had resolved upon this particular evening to break the icy barrier that had existed between them, to make his wishes known to her, to avow his admiration of her person and character, or in more common parlance "to pop the question."

Hannah received him cordially, and invited him to be seated in the parlor. He sat down upon one end of the sofa, inwardly hoping that by some circumstance, Hannah would sit down upon the other end of that romantic institution; but for some unaccountable reason Hannah did nothing of the kind. She walked deliberately to the opposite side of the room and sat down upon one end of a sofa there.

The individual by the name of Beard sighed. Hannah looked distressed.

"Are you feeling pretty well to-night?"

"Spleudidly," responded Hannah.

"Perhaps you were not expecting me?"

"No, I was not."

"But you look troubled. Has anything happened?"

"No, nothing at all," said Hannah evasively.

"Perhaps I ought to have sent word that I was coming.

"No, it was not at all necessary that you should take that trouble. I am always glad to see you."

The individual by the name of Beard took heart at her last remark, and crossing the room sat down upon the sofa close by the side of Hannah. To his astonishment and chagrin she deliberately turned her face away from him and seemed offended at his conduct.

"Have I said or done anything to incur your displeasure?" he asked.

"No, nothing at all," she replied, still looking the other way.

"But what is the matter, then?"

"Nothing, nothing at all—at least nothing that I would like to tell you; that is it would not be exactly proper to tell."

The heart within the individual by the name of Beard throbbed with a wild pang of jealousy; a feeling of doubt and distrust ran through his soul. The woman before him had been trifling with his heart's noblest affections. He impulsively grasped her hand and bent his head close to hers.

"Listen!" he began excitedly.

But Hannah seemed determined to do nothing of the kind. She pushed him away from her. He started to his feet without even pausing for an adieu. Seizing his hat he pulled it down over his eyes, and left the house, slamming the door violently after him.

He never called at that house again.

For some moments after his departure Hannah sat stupefied with astonishment; then, as a sense of the ridiculous circumstances of her situation dawned, she laughed outright.

She had been eating onions, that was what ailed Hannah.—*Fireside Friend.*

Sheep Washing.

Some years ago the good people of the town of Lowell, Mass., assembled for the purpose of forming a temperance society. After the preliminaries, the pledge was submitted to the audience for signature. At that, Deacon Smith arose and addressed them thus: My friends, I should have no objections to signing your pledge but for one thing. I have been accustomed to having my plum pudding at Christmas. Now you all know that plum pudding is good for nothing without sauce, and sauce is insipid without a little good brandy in it. Now if you can fix your pledge so that I can have my brandy sauce and plum pudding at Christmas, but at no other time; and Deacon S. signed the pledge.

Soon after farmer Jones arose and said: "My friends, I have no objections to signing your pledge if you allow me one thing. I always want liquor in the harvest field to counteract the bad effect of so much cold water as is usually drank at that time. If you can fix it so that I can have my liquor in the harvest field, I will sign your pledge."

Again, after considerable arguing, there was a clause added allowing farmer Jones his liquor in the harvest field, but at no other time.

After farmer Jones had taken his seat, his neighbor Bont arose:

"My friends," said he, "I will sign your pledge if you will add one thing to it, that is, fix it so that I can have my liquor at sheep washing. I think it very necessary for men to have some good strong liqor to drink when coming out of the water after washing sheep, to prevent the bad effects that arise from standing in it so long."

After a good deal of talk a clause was added allowing farmer Bent his liquor at sheep washing, but at no other time. When all had signed the pledge, the meeting was adjourned one week.

The next morning one of farmer B.'s neighbors was passing his house, and the old gentleman stepped out just then gloriously drunk.

"Why, Uncle John, how's this?" said the neighbor, a good deal surprised. "I thought you signed the pledge last night."

"So, I did," replied Uncle John, "but (hic) I am washing sheep."

He led the way to the barn the neighbor following. On arriving there he saw, standing in the middle of the barn floor, a big wash-tub half full of water, and the old ram tied to it, wet as he could be, and shivering with cold. Close by stood a gallon jug. Uncle John, pointing to the ram with an air of triumph, said:

"I (hic) washed that (hic) sheep twelve times this morning."—*N. Y. Observer.*

With Whom Does He Associate?

A friend of mine had thought of renting his house and furniture for a year; and a gentleman and lady called to look it over. The furniture was rich and costly; and as there were no children in the family looking at it, they were disposed to consider the offer of a large rent rather favorable. A decision was not made at once, however, and in the evening a young lawyer brother was sent out to make inquiries about the associates of these strangers. That was felt to be a vital question. He returned after awhile and gave his report, which was anything but favorable. They belonged to the circle of "fast people." Their house would be thronged with wine-drinking and card-playing guests, and it was easy to forecast the probable condition of that handsome furniture, at the end of the year. It is needless to say that those parties did not get the house.

A young man wished to get a situation in the city, and had, apparently, everything in his favor. His address was pleasing, his friends wealthy and influential, and he was fully qualified for his business. The firm was pleased with him, and promised to inform him soon if his application was accepted. While the question was held over, they privately made inquiries about the manner in which the young man spent his evenings and who were his associates. The word that came back was, that he usually went down to a billiard-saloon in the evening, and on Sundays he drove out into the country with two or three fast young men. That applicant is waiting still to hear from the firm, and is wondering that they do not write.

It is a very true word that "a man is known by the company he keeps," and so is a boy. One who voluntarily seeks out the billiard-saloon class, is at heart of the same stamp, or will very rapidly assimilate his character to theirs.

Make a rule to avoid companions whose conversation leads you to lower your standard of honorable feeling, and which corrupts your purity of heart. No matter how fascinating they may be, break from them, or you are in great danger of losing, not only reputation, but what is worse—your sound principles. A talented man without this foundation to his character is like a beautiful tree, I once saw, whose trunk was only a hollow shell. A little rougher blast than common, and it came crashing down in the dust. We have had many warnings this year from high places, which are sufficient to show us how temptation can bear a man down, whose principles are not sound. Business men will look sharper than ever after the associates of those whom they are about to employ. They are getting in the way of suspecting every body, and no wonder.

Boys, who are your companions?—*J. E. McConaughy, in October number School-day Magazine.*

The Seven Wonders of the World.

1. The Colossus at Rhodes, 121 feet in height, built by Chares, A. D. 288, occupying twenty years in making. It stood across the harbor at Rhodes sixty-six years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was then bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with brass.

2. The pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen, was fifty years in building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years.

3. The aqueducts of Rome, constructed by Appius Claudius, the Censor.

4. Labyrinths of Palmetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one enclosure 1,000 houses and twelve royal palaces, all covered with marble and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers and a hall built of marble, adorned with the statues of the gods.

5. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 172, B. C. It was built as a lighthouse, and contained many magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen nearly one hundred miles off. Mirrors of enormous size were fixed around the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in the same place.

6. The tower of Babylon, built by the order of Semiramus or Nebuchadnezzar and finished in one year by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness.

7. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the sixth king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and was supported by 124 marble pillars.

The Danger of Wet Coal.

People who prefer wetting the winter's store of coal to lay the dust on putting it in their cellars, do not, we believe, generally know that they are laying up for themselves a store of sore throats and other evils consequent upon the practice.—But so it is said to be. Even the fire damp which escapes from coal mines arises from the slow decomposition of coal at temperatures but little above that of the atmosphere, but under augmented pressure. By wetting a mass of freshly-broken coal and putting it into a warm cellar the mass is heated to such a degree that carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen are given off for long periods of time and pervade the whole house. The liability of wet coal to mischievous results under such circumstances may be appreciated from the circumstance that there are several instances on record of the combustion of wet coal when stowed into the bunkers or holds of vessels. And from this cause doubtless, many missing coal vessels have perished.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.—It is said by good authority that there is not the remotest corner or little inlet from the convulsions occasioned by good hearty laughter, and also that the "central man" or life principle, is shaken to its inermost depths sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, and thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly—probably caused by some chemical or electric mortification occasioned by the convulsion—and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey, when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. From which we conclude that we should indulge in a good hearty soul-full laugh whenever the opportunity offers.

Around the Fireside.

Purity of Life.

I believe the world owes it to boys as well as to girls, that they shall be brought up to manhood with clean minds; this condition is much more necessary than clean faces, hands, and clothing although the latter would naturally be associated with the former condition.

Purity in the training of boys does not make girls of them. They do not grow womanly, as is too commonly believed, being taught modesty. Lately it was my pleasure to remain a short time in a family in which there were four or five well brought up boys and young men. They were a stalwart, handsome, manly set, with a self-respect and modesty that gave them a certain dignity, young as they were; but they had a live mother, though only a plain, unlearned woman. They were obedient, affectionate, and respectful to her. She had made every effort to educate them; to arouse their ambition and industry, and had succeeded well, but especially was she anxious about their morals. I believe this article was suggested by observing in her homely but excellent face her motherly solicitude when they were likely to be exposed to evil companions.

Among farmers, society does not resolve itself into cases, but as their social gatherings or "dances," as they are called, the lowest characters, even in point of morals, may mingle with the best. I regret, one could see the struggle in this mother's face between meeting the pleasure of her brood and seeing them among evil associates. Her boys understood it, too, and sometimes would say, "Mother, I don't care at all about going, I am going to stay at home." They were entirely trust-worthy abroad, as the following incident will prove: A neighbor's son came one day to visit them. The mother's countenance darkened as the new hire approach. She said to me afterward, "I imagine my boys will learn more vileness from that fellow in an hour than they would in a year out of his company; he's had no training." At the school which these young men attended, I noticed them often together; though they were companionable, social and pleasant with this neighbor, one could see the good mother's influence reaching out from home. There ensued no confidential interchange of commodities of a low nature, but they unconsciously refined their neighbor, and imparted to him great self-respect.—*Phrenological Journal for October.*

The Power of Love.

A mother in Brooklyn was sorely tried with the waywardness of her little daughter. It seemed impossible to excite within her any emotions of love, conviction of conscience, respect for her mother's wishes, or regard for her authority. This caused deep sorrow to the mother. One night, after a day of anguish, she went with her to her room as usual, and kneeled to repeat with her the ordinary evening prayer; but her heart was so full she broke out into tender, earnest supplication. She spoke of her love for her child, her great anxiety, her hopes and fears, commended her to God, and besought him in his great tenderness and love for her to change her heart, and save her from sin.

The prayer ended. Minnie was quiet for several minutes, and the mother still lingered on her knees. Finally Minnie spoke. "Mamma?" said she, with unusual tenderness, "mamma! do you really love me as you told God that you did?"

"Yes, my dear, and more than I can express."

"And does God love me, as you said he does?"

"Yes, with a very great and tender love?"

Then she was quiet again for some time. Finally she broke out again:

"Mamma, I didn't think you would brag to God so about me. But mamma, if you really love me so, and God loves me, I'll try to be good."

Her heart was broken, her will subdued, her waywardness cured. Thenceforth she was a gentle, obedient, loving child. Love conquered her. A revelation of love to one's soul is the dawn of new life.

The Savior's Transfiguration.

According to the royal law of which we have spoken, Jesus should have risen by transformation from earthly existence to his heavenly condition. The transfiguration was the first step along that glorious path. That light which, enkindled from above, shone from within through his body, and even made his garments glisten, was the beginning of his glorification. The two envoys from the upper world who stood before him were the messengers who came to meet him, and introduce him into the heavenly tabernacles. The cloud—the mysterious symbol of the presence of the Father—was the chariot in which the Holy and Just One was to rise in glory.—But what happened? The light vanished, the heavenly messenger disappeared, the cloud withdrew, Jesus remained. He was with his own, the same as before, and soon, as if nothing had happened, he descended from the mountain along with his disciples who had witnessed the scene. How shall we explain a result so contrary to what seemed about to happen. One word in the narrative supplies the answer. "They spake of *his decease* which he should accomplish at Jerusalem." Two opposite methods of quiting this earthly life presented themselves to him at that moment. Jesus might have accepted his triumphal departure, and God was bound (*devait*) to offer it to him, for it was the reward due to his holiness. But had Jesus entered heaven in this manner he must have entered it alone.—*Etudes Bibliques, by F. Godet.*

A CHRISTIAN can say what no other man can say. He can see consumption wasting his flesh; he can see the hectic flush upon his cheek by the mirror; he can see his own hollow eye; he can feel the pains of death thrusting through his system; he can stand on the last avenue of life; he can stand upon the verge of death; he can look down into the vista of the grave; he can defy death, the subject, the execution, all forms of human suffering; he can go down the gentle slope to the grave, he can plunge into Jordan, and while voice is suffocated by the waves, you hear the shout coming from the lips, "Nevertheless I live." Presently on the other side he merges from the lethean wave

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 11, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

MONEY WANTED.

Court is approaching and we are compelled to remind those in arrears for subscriptions, advertising and job work, that we need money badly and we earnestly hope that they will not permit Court to pass by without paying up. There is not a man in the county who owes us, but can bring us the money or send it in with some one coming to Court. Times are just as hard with us as with everbody else, and we must have money to pay for labor and materials. It don't make any difference how short we are, our hands expect to be paid promptly, and if we fail they growl until we wish that every one indebted to us could hear what ill-nature their delinquency creates. Pay up! Your bills are small and can be readily met. The aggregated small bills enable us to pay our large and constantly maturing ones. We don't want to owe anybody, and if our delinquents will pay up we will soon wipe out all our indebtedness and go on our way rejoicing. Don't fail to pay up and give us a chance to rejoice. tf.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

SUMMING UP THE RESULT.

The following summary of the results of the election is compiled from the latest returns and advices from all the States and Territories:

Alabama elects Houston, Democrat, Governor, by eight to ten thousand majority. The Congressional delegation will probably stand six Democrats and two Republicans, a Democratic gain of three.

Arkansas returns are meagre. The election for four Congressmen will probably show that Clayton, Hynes, and Rogers, Republicans, and Gunter, Democrat, have been successful.

Delaware has elected Cochrane, Democrat, Governor, and the entire Democratic ticket.

Florida has elected two Republican Congressmen by a reduced majority.

Georgia has elected the entire Democratic Congressional delegation.

Illinois has gone Republican by a small majority. The opposition gained seven Congressmen.

Kansas has elected Osborn, Republican, Governor. The Congressional delegation stands one Democrat and two Republicans.

In Kentucky the entire Democratic Congressional delegation is elected.

Louisiana is claimed by the Conservatives by twelve thousand majority. They have elected four Congressmen and secured the Legislature, and consequently a United States Senator. It is probable the new Legislature will attempt to impeach Kellogg.

Maryland has elected the entire Democratic Congressional delegation.

Massachusetts has elected Gaston, Democrat, Governor, but the balance of the ticket has gone Republican. The Legislature is also Republican.

Michigan is doubtful. Returns coming in diminish Bagley's supposed majority, and the Democrats claim Chamberlain is elected Governor by 2,000. The State Senate is Democratic by three majority.—The House is Republican by eight majority. The Democrats claim a majority on joint ballot.

Minnesota is extremely doubtful. The vote is close, and both parties claim the State.

Missouri has elected the Democratic State officers, and the Republicans claim the Legislature.

New Jersey has gone Democratic. Also New York. In the latter, Tilden's majority over Gov. Dix is probably forty thousand. The Legislature is Democratic, insuring the election of a United States Senator to succeed Fenton.

Nevada has elected Bradley, Democrat, Governor. Sharon will be the next United States Senator.

Pennsylvania has elected the Democratic State ticket by a small majority. The Legislature is very close, but the Republicans may have a majority on joint ballot for United States Senator.

Tennessee is Democratic, and elects a Democratic United States Senator.

South Carolina has elected Chamberlain, Independent Republican for Governor.

Texas has elected six Democratic Congressmen.

Virginia has elected six Democratic and three Republican Congressmen.

In Wisconsin six Republican and two Democratic Congressmen are elected. The Legislature to choose a United States Senator is Democratic, which chooses a U. S. Senator in place of Mat. Carpenter, Rep.

From Arizona Territory there are no returns.

Washington Territory elects Jacobs, Republican, to Congress.

Idaho sends no returns.

The total number of Democratic Congressmen elected is probably 127; Republican, 84. Returns indicate the Democrats will have a majority of between fifty and sixty in the next House of Representatives.

☞ Speer is determined to give the Democratic party another chance to snub him. It is said he wants to go to the United States Senate. There is no accounting for the presumption and assurance of some people. Wonder if the incoming Congress couldn't establish some sinecure and give this man a life estate in it? A place where he could pop up every five minutes and blather to his heart's content? It would be such a clever way of getting rid of him.

☞ The Speer men, who tried to defeat Stenger, have not said anything about taking a trip up Salt River. How strange! It is said their Chief now aspires to the United States Senate. Oh, ye gods and little fishes! Speer for United States Senator! Just think of it!

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION AT HOME.

The result of the election, in this county, on the 3d inst., is one that will long be remembered. For a number of years a portion of the Republican party, making personal opposition to Senator Scott its only article of faith, has been playing fast and loose, occasionally striking this or that local candidate, as the leading spirits believed they most could effect the friends of their enemy. Knowing that Senator Scott's term would expire on the 4th of March next, and that the election of his successor would devolve upon the incoming Legislature, they early in the campaign, set about fusing with the Democrats. Many of our Republican friends thought that this would prove advantageous to the regular Republican ticket, as it was believed that the faction did not number above 350 or 400 votes, and that there would be an equal number of Democrats who would decline to fuse, and, as a matter of course, the Republican ticket would be carried by a handsome majority. We are free to say that we did not share this opinion originally. We were opposed to the fusion movement because we believed then, as we do now, that it is easier to destroy an army in detachments than when massed, but as the campaign progressed we were led to believe that the number of straighout Democrats would meet the expectations of our friends and that Fusion, after all, might prove to be a good thing for us. It is scarcely necessary to say that the straightout Democrats were not as numerous as we were led to believe. At least this is our impression in the light of the result. The personal faction cast from 500 to 550 votes, which is quite a falling off from 834 last year, and these added to the vote for Gen. McCandless, McKibben, McNite, and the balance of the Fusion ticket made a change of from 1000 to 1100.

This we give as the first and principal cause of our defeat. To this was added the general depression throughout the country, for which the laboring men, unwisely, as they will find to their sorrow, we fear, held the Republican party responsible; and then the Civil Rights Bill, which was taken advantage of by demagogues to inflame the minds of the ignorant against granting to the negro such rights and privileges as any good citizen should have extended to him by his government. This latter, in our estimation, was the most senseless clamor ever raised. We can scarcely repress our indignation at the illiberal scoundrel who will endeavor to influence the mind of his fellow man against another because he happens to belong to a different race of men. The nearer the approach to the brute the less humanity crops out. It is an infallible rule.—There are white men who live with colored men, sit at the same table with them, drink out of the same bottle and share their bed with one of the same color at night, who, at the late election, walked up to the polls and voted against the Civil Rights Bill. We give this as a sample of those who are afraid of the Civil Rights Bill, and to such and similar, demagogues appeal.

These are the principal causes which led to our defeat. It could scarcely have been averted. A demonstrative campaign might have resulted better, but there is no use lamenting now. We are licked unmercifully, and let us learn wisdom from the past sad experience.

We sum up the result as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Lieutenant Governor:

Arthur G. Olmsted, R.,	2839
John Latta, D.,	2588
Maj. for Olmsted,	251

Auditor General:

Harrison Allen, R.,	2834
Justin F. Temple, D.,	2584
Maj. for Allen,	250

Secretary of Internal Affairs:

Wm. McCandless, D.,	3122
Robert B. Beath, R.,	2292
Maj. for McCandless	830

Supreme Judge:

Edward Paxson, R.,	2834
Warren J. Woodward, D.,	2572
Maj. for Paxson	262

Congress:

Langhorne Wister, R.,	2914
Wm. S. Stenger, D.,	2539
Maj. for Wister	375

Senate:

Chambers McKibben, D.,	3135
Theo. McGowan, R.,	2329
Maj. for McKibben	806

Assembly:

Wm. P. McNite, D.,	3059
Henry H. Mateer, F.,	2915
George Guyer, R.,	2351
Henry C. Robinson, R.,	2360

Sheriff:

Thos. K. Henderson, D.,	2988
Huston E. Crum, R.,	2428
Maj. for Henderson	560

County Commissioner:

Wm. J. Ammerman, F.,	2944
Wm. E. Corbin, R.,	2366
Maj. for Ammerman	578

Director of the Poor:

Aaron W. Evans, F.,	2904
Jacob H. Isett, R.,	2409
Maj. for Evans	495

County Surveyor:

Henry Wilson, F.,	3036
Wm. H. Booth, R.,	2280
Maj. for Wilson	756

Auditor:

James Henderson, D.,	3057
Henry H. Swope, R.,	2345
Maj. for Henderson	712

☞ In 1840 the Democracy were beaten over the country, yet in 1844 they elected Polk over Clay. In 1852 the Democrats carried all the States but four for Polk, and began to break up in 1853. In 1860 Lincoln was elected, yet the Republicans were beaten in 1862, and the Democrats again beaten in 1864. The defeat of the Republicans this year is merely an intimation that they must rectify wrongs, and if they do this, they are sure of success in 1876.

☞ The State is said to have gone Democratic by from 3000 to 5000. The Legislature is Democratic by from 2 to 7 on joint ballot.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

From the best information at hand we believe the Pennsylvania congressional delegation will stand as follows:

DEMOCRATS—17.

Dist.		*Dist.*	
3.	S. J. Randall,	19.	Levi Maish,
5.	John Robbins,	20.	L. A. Mackey,
8.	Heister Clymer,	21.	Jacob Turney,
10.	W. Mutchler,	22.	J. H. Hopkins,
11.	F. D. Collins,	23.	A. E. Cochran,
13.	J. B. Reilly,	25.	G. A. Jenks,
15.	Joseph Powell,	26.	James Sheakley,
17.	John Reilly,	27.	A. G. Egbert.
18.	Wm. S. Stenger,		

REPUBLICANS—10.

Dist.		*Dist.*	
1.	C. Freeman,	9.	A. Herr Smith,
2.	Chas. O'Neill,	12.	W. W. Ketcham,
4.	W. D. Kelly,	14.	J. B. Packer,
6.	W. Townsend,	16.	Sobieska Ross,
7.	Alan Wood,	24.	J. W. Wallace.

The 25th and 27th districts are the only ones not conceded to the Democrats by their opponents.

☞ The respectable portion of the Democratic press have converted their sheets into poultry journals. This we think legitimate enough. Let them crow—it is their right! But we cannot help pitying the babies in the profession who go into the picture business generally. It is beneath the dignity of men of sense.

Our New York Letter.

Dresses of Actresses—Glendenning—Adulteration—Weather—Business.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1874.

DRESSES OF ACTRESSES.

In a recent letter I referred to the remuneration actors and actresses receive. The dresses and jewelry in the possession of Janauschek, the German tragedienna, make a bit of interesting reading. She has one cross which has only twenty-eight diamonds in it. And all of them of large size. The also has chains, strung with precious stones, bracelets innumerable, and one pair of solitaire ear-rings that cost $22,000. She has a ruby pin worth $7,000, and a pearl pendant worth $5,000, and another diamond cross worth $16,000. Then the great actress carries with her sixty six dresses, which is about one-third of her wardrobe. And that the style may be understood let it be known that there are many of them for which she paid $12 per yard gold for the velvet on them.—The dresses cost her from $600 to $1,500 each. What do you think of that, poor plodders at $2 per day. This woman who decorates her person with $15,000 dresses and $20,000 diamonds, plays perhaps three hours each day. People pay $1.50 to $3.00 for seats to see her, and she lives the life of a princess. Things are not equally distributed in this world.—She rolls in velvet. I get my boots half-soled three times, and live in a boarding-house.

THE OTHER CLERICAL SCANDAL.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning for the seduction of Mary Pomeroy in Jersey City is dragging its slow length along. Much unfavorable comment is being made upon the manner in which the trial is being conducted. The counsel for Glendenning seem determined to admit no evidence against him, or at least just as little as possible. They threw out the statement made by the poor girl upon her death bed. There has been indecorous wrangling and the bitterest kind of personalities. The defence is making an effort now to show that the girl was of bad character, and especially untruthful. The result of the trial no one can tell, but the people have already made up their verdict. They believe the statement of the girl, and in any event Glendenning is gone. It is a pitiful case.

ADULTERATION OF MILK—FOOD.

It is possible that there may be honest milkmen somewhere under the canopy, but they do not live in New York. The *Tribune*, some two years ago, investigated the milk trade, and happened to tread upon the toes of a milkman named Ganong.—Feeling agrieved by the publication, Ganong sued for $10,000 damages, and the trial took place last week. It was a bad thing, that trial, for the milkmen. It was shown in court that all the milk sold in the city was adulterated fearfully—that to every two gallons of milk not less than one gallon of water was added. This reducing the milk with water is the least objectionable form of adulteration; for while the people do not get the milk they pay for, they are not injured by foreign or deleterious substances. But, unfortunately, the poor are served with an article that can scarcely be called milk. There is a little milk in the compound, and but precious little. It is a pity that New York is under a despotism for just a year, so that this matter of food could be regulated in some way. Watered or manufactured milk, stale, half-rotten, vegetable, immature and tainted meat—these are the articles of food which the poor of this great, miserably-governed city are fed with, and which they are compelled to eat, because they can get nothing else. It is a curious thing that New York, surrounded as it is by the richest agricultural and gardening land in the world, should be so miserably provided as it is with food. The rich can, of course, get all that they want that is good, for they can pay for it; but in the absence of stringent control, the poor are at the mercy of the hucksters, who combine with the middle-men to fleece them, and they are compelled to take the refuse, and that which age or bad handling has made unsaleable, and unfit for use. Napoleon never allowed such things in Paris. I don't like Napoleons, but a year or two of one in New York wouldn't be a bad thing. Down would go the rookery tenement houses, and, I should hope, up would go the villainous hucksters, who sell stale vegetables and compounded milk.

THE WEATHER

is as delightful as weather can be. The days are warm, but crisp, and the nights are cool and delicious. New York has a beautiful climate in the autumn.

BUSINESS

has at last revived, for which all New York is thankful. The country merchants are buying with some considerable liberality, and things are looking up generally. The West is buying cautiously, but, all things considered, things do not look so bad. Of course, no one expects the rush of former years—in fact, the merchants here will be satisfied with whatever may come to them. The wheels are moving. They creak and groan and agonize, but they move. Let the people take heart.—The country is not gone to the everlasting dogs, nor is the world to come to an end to-morrow. At least so we feel in New York, and New York is the heart of the country. PIETRO.

The cremation of Lady Dilke's body, which took place in Dresden, a few days since, was adopted in obedience to the urgent entreaty of the lady in question, to whom the idea of burial was repugnant, and whose last wishes her surviving relatives felt it a duty, at whatever pain to themselves to carry out. A statement published by a contemporary represents men of science as having been present, as if for the purpose of experiment. Their presence was the condition upon which cremation was permitted by the authorities.

The Dublin Lord Mayor and his lady found things all right on their arrival home.

The Third Term.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following: In 1872, when it was found that Grant would be renominated, a report was circulated that, in view of many groundless reports as to his seeking the nomination, he would decline to be a candidate. So positive were the reports upon this point that in May, 1872, we wrote him a private letter on the subject, to which a repl was received, which we are now permitted to print. This has nothing directly to do with a third term, but it shows how Grant felt with reference to the first and second terms, and will serve to disabuse the minds of those, if any there be, who honestly believe that the President is capable of scheming for the nomination in '76:"

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, '72.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst., saying that the managers of the *Gazette* had decided to come out squarely for my nomination at Philadelphia on June 5, proximo, when they were met by a report that I would either decline being a candidate before the convention, or would decline after leaving my office for the day, I caused a dispatch to be sent to you to the effect that the report was without any authority whatever. I am not in the habit of writing letters on political subjects, and especially have I never written a letter calculated to influence a convention as to who should be candidates before it or selected by it. But your letter is of such a nature as to properly demand an answer, more particularly as you say you will treat my response as strictly confidential. Now, I will say that I never proclaimed myself a candidate either before the convention which meets in Philadelphia this year nor the convention which was held in Chicago four years ago. I have never written a line, done an act, nor, I believe I can say with truth, entertained a thought calculated to produce action by the Republican party in favor of my promotion over that of any other man in it who might be their choice. I do now, as I did four years ago, sincerely believe that the interests of the whole country demand the success of the Republican party. If deemed advisable, I am willing to make any sacrifice in giving up the high position so highly prized by me, one created for me by an appreciative public, for which act I can never thank them sufficiently. Now if I can be of service to the party that chose me then, I shall render that service conscientiously and to the best of my ability. The personal sacrifice made four years ago cannot be made now.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—*A Card to the Public.*—The management have determined to have the drawing of the Fifth and last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky on the 30th day of November next. We believe now that all the tickets will be sold, and that the drawing will be a full one; but whether all are sold or not, the drawing will nevertheless certainly come off on the day appointed.

The special object of this card is to call a meeting of the ticket-holders at Public Hall, on the 20th of November, to make arrangements in connection with the committee appointed by the Trustees to superintend the counting of the tags representing the numbers of tickets sold. While there is no actual necessity for the presence of ticket-holders, as under our arrangements the interests of all are equally cared for, yet at the same time I would greatly prefer that as many of those interested as can, would attend this meeting and see each for himself how perfectly fair and impartial the distribution must be.

Every arrangement has been made for the drawing—but little more than a month remains for the sale of the remainder of the tickets, and whatever is done must be done promptly.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1874.
nov4-2t.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Mrs. General Rawlins died at Cheyenne on Friday.

The births in Fond du Lac are said to average six girls to one boy.

Baltimore's new city hall will be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

The rabits are reported to be finishing the work of the grasshoppers in Oregon.

The principal buildings in Marcellus Falls, N. Y., were burned on Thursday. Loss, $50,000.

In New Orleans, nearly $1,500,000 capital is employed in the manufacture of oil and oil cake from cotton seed.

Eighty workmen have been discharged from the Washington navy yard. A further reduction will soon take place.

No less than forty-eight members of the Vermont House of Representatives declare that they have "no preference" for any creed.

Four houses, occupied by colored boarding houses, were burned in Clarksville, Tenn., on Friday morning. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Columbus, Ky. was on fire in two places last Thursday night. The Western Union Telegraph office was burned, and the wires are all down.

Gen. Baldy Smith has undertaken, with the approval of the Counte de Paris, the translation and annotation of his "Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amerique."

There are two towns in one county of the Empire State in which the assessed valuation is less than that of the private residence of A. T. Stewart, in New York city.

A Saratoga paper says that as there are probably about nineteen squirrels, fifteen partridges and twenty-two blackbirds in the woods round that town, any young man would better stay.

In consequence of a tree having fallen upon Mr. Specht, in Maryland, three orphaned children by the name of Grimes, living in Kokomo, Ind., have fallen heirs to a good part of $700,000.

The Sulton believes in the "right of royalty." He became angry at his first Chamberlain the other day and beat the unfortunate Pacha until he was black and blue, and blood poured from his nose and mouth.

In spite of every effort to the contrary, Chicago stands a Republican city. She elects two out of her three Congressmen and a majority of Aldermen, which may be set down as a practical gain of 12,000 over the vote of a year ago.

A correspondent who has been visiting the widow of President Polk, at Nashville, Tenn., describes her as a "slender, graceful old lady, with a snow-white neckerchief and folds of curls that lie flat on each side of her brow. She is seventy-six years old, but her figure is as straight, her step as quick and her eyes as bright as those of a girl; active in every benevolent scheme, generous to an extreme, hospitable according to traditions of Kentucky hospitality, and as courtly as a queen."

The State of West Virginia will distribute this school year to the schools of its 51 counties the sum of $214,791.32.—The counties will perhaps expend double as much more. Compulsory education, however, is said to be needed there.

A Cincinnati paper says Van Pelt, the "converted whisky seller," is about to resume his old business. The following letter will be interesting:

Gumbrinus Stock Co., Cin. O.—SIR—I start again in Business and would like to sell beer. Please ship 6 Doz. Bottles of Beer. I will soon setel our sold account. I shall start slow. But have a good Business Place hear. Yours,
J. C. VANPELT.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* estimates that the hazards of fire are nearly eight times greater in the United States than they are on the continent of Europe. In Prussia, in 1871, the average rate of fire risk taken was .2046 per cent. while in the State of New York the average was .9149. The loss of the former did not average more than .1211; of the latter the average was .8311. In other words the loss of the stock fire companies in Prussia averaged 12½ cents per $100, those in the United States averaged 83⅓ cents. If the yearly loss by fire in the States is as calculated, $75,000,000, then if as much security could be attained as there is in Prussia, we should effect an annual saving of $60,000,000. So much for wooden rookeries and the neglect of an efficient fire limit law.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

New To-Day.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &C.
212 Nth Fifth Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Nov.11-4t.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

November 9, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 4.50 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p.m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.20 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.15 and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.05 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.40, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.40 a. m. and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

Jan.14,1874-tf. J. E. WOOTTEN, General Superintendent.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO REMOVE FISH BASKET.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, entitled an act for the protection of Salmon, Black Bass and other food fishes newly introduced or to be introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries for the protection also of closes against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fishes, into trout streams, and for other germane purposes, approved twenty-fourth day of May, 1871, the Sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction, are directed to order of the dismantling of fish baskets, kiddles, &c., and whereas information has reached me that fish baskets exist in the Raystown Branch at or near Andrew Fink, on said stream, in said county of Huntingdon, I therefore declare the said baskets a common nuisance, and hereby notify the owner or owners thereof, that if not removed or dismantled in ten days the same will be removed or dismantled as directed by the afore mentioned act.

AMON HOUCK,
Nov.4-4t. Sheriff.

A NEW CHROMO FOR 1875.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Will give to every subscriber, whether Single or in a Club, who pays in Advance for 1875, and remits direct to this office, a copy of "THE RESCUE," the handsomest chromo ever offered by a publisher. Terms $3 per annum. For Circular, containing Terms for Clubs, etc., address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

WATER WHEEL

34 PER CENT. GUARANTEED WITH N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874 TURBINE

The best in the market, and sold at less price than any other first-class wheel. Send for pamphlet and be convinced.

N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

MARY CLEMMER AMES' New book "Ten Years in Washington." It portrays the "inner life," wonders, marvels, mysteries, secret doings, etc., of the Capital, as a "wide awake woman sees them." It is the raciest new book out, actually overflowing with spicy revelations, humor, pathos, and good things for all. One agent took 444 orders in one township; another has averaged 9 orders a day for 6 weeks. It outsells all other books, proved by the sale of over 20,000 copies already. It is splendidly illustrated; superbly bound. We want 5,000 more trusty agents NOW—man or women—and we will mail outfit FREE to those who will canvass. Reader! do you want to make money? Then send for our pamphlets, with full particulars, extr terms, etc,—they will tell you how to do it. They are Free to all. Send for them. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND CANVASSING BOOK for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains over 700 fine Scripture Illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY

Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of

PENNSYLVANIA!

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park Row, New York.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

FINE SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES BUY ONLY FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Sample Packages, with Price List, mailed for fifty cents. Elegant Cabinets without charge. THE SEWING MACHINE SUPPLY CO., 281 Broadway, New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. COSTS NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me. [Nov.4-4t.

COME TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR YOUR JOB PRINTING.

If you want sale bills,
If you want bill heads,
If you want letter heads,
If you want visiting cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want blanks of any kind,
If you want envelopes neatly printed,
If you want anything printed in a workmanlike manner, and at very reasonable rates, leave your orders at the above named office.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
PAPERS. ALBUMS. FLUIDS.
Buy your Paper, Buy your Stationery,
Buy your Blank Books,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Fine Stationery, School Stationery,
Books for Children, Games for Children,
Elegant Fluids, Pocket Book, Pass Books,
And an Endless Variety of Nice Things,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Legal Advertisements.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, at Paradise Furnace, Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa., a White Heifer, with red ears, red spots on each side of neck, piece cut out of right ear and piece out of left, about 2½ years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.
Nov.4-3t. MATTHEW BEAVER.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WHAT IT OFFERS FOR 1875.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
Will contribute, during the year, frequent Essays and Poems; and
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT
and
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW
Will publish Poems and Papers of special interest.
BAYARD TAYLOR
Will write of Life in Weimar and Gotha, and deal with subjects suggested by his recent residence in Germany.
CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER
Will furnish, during his sojourn in the East, Sketches of Oriental Life and Travel.
ROBERT DALE OWEN
Will continue, from time to time, his Chapters of Autobiography.
FRANCIS PARKMAN,
From his studies for the volume of the History of England and France in North America, to succeed his "Canada under the Old Regime," will contribute papers on the Wars of New England and Canada, and picturesque episodes of the old colonial life in Quebec and Montreal.
JOHN FISKE
Will treat of topics with which his name is identified, in three or four papers.

In pursuance of a purpose to record important traits of the history of the War of Secession and the events leading to it, *The Atlantic* will follow Mr. Eggleston's "Recollections of a Rebel" with six papers on John Crown, by F. B. SANBORN, whose acquaintance with the theories, plans, and performances of the great abolitionist is full, exact, and intimate.

The valuable articles of DAVID A. WELLS and EDWARD ATKINSON on Currency and Finance, during 1874, will be succeeded by papers on these interests, from the same authors, in 1875.

It is expected that DR. BROWN-SEQUARD will be able to furnish some popular papers on those oranches of medical science in which he is authority.

There will be a story in several parts by W. D. HOWELLS, a novel by HENRY JAMES, Jr., and short stories from J. T. TROWBRIDGE, T. B. ALDRICH, ROSE TERRY, WILLIAM M. BAKER, and other capital story-tellers.

Poetry will be well represented by the names of LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, WHITTIER, ALDRICH, HOLMES, STEDMAN, HAYNE, Miss PHELPS, CELIA THAXTER. The best American poetry appears in *The Atlantic*.

The four departments of LITERATURE, MUSIC, ART and EDUCATION will be filled monthly by vigorous editorial articles and reviews.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
Will continue to be
The Leading Literary Magazine of America.

TERMS: Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents. Yearly subscription, $4.00. The Atlantic and U. S. Official Postal Guide ($1.50), sent to one address for $5.00.

Remittances by mail should be sent by a money order, draft or registered letter to H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

☞ *The Atlantic will be sent free of postage to all Subscribers for* 1875.

PUBLISHED BY H. O. HOUGHTON & COMPANY,
219 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
(The Riverside Press, Cambridge.)

HURD & HOUGHTON, 13 Astor Place, New York
Nov.4,-3t.

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

Webster now is glorious,—it leaves nothing to be desired [*Pres. Raymond, Vassar College.*

Every scholar knows the value of the work. [*W. H. Prescott, the Historian.*

Believe it to be the most perfect dictionary of the language. [*Dr. J. G. Holland.*

Superior in most respects to any other known to me. [*George P. Marsh.*

The standard authority for printing in this office. [*A. H. Clapp, Government Printer.*

Excels all others in giving and defining scientific terms. [*President Hitchcock.*

Remarkable compendium of human knowledge [*W. S. Clark, Pres. Agricultural College.*

ALSO

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $5.

20 TO 1.

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were twenty times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. In proof of this we will send to any person, on application, the statements of more than 100 Booksellers from every section of the country.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.,
Publishers Webster's Unabridged.

Webster's Primary School Dictionary		204 Engr's.
Common School	"	274
High School	"	297
Academic	"	344
Counting House	"	with numerous

illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.

Published by IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., New York. Nov.4.

WILD OATS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875.

THE CHAMPION AMERICAN COMIC PAPER.

Illustrated by a corps of the best American artists, and contributed to by the most popular humorists and satirists of the day.

Wild Oats now enters successfully upon the sixth year of its existence, and has become the established humorous and satirical paper of the country. It was started and continued the first year as a monthly, then, to satisfy the demand of the public, it was changed to a fortnightly. Still continuing its good work of hitting folly as it flies, and showing up the political and social shame by its masterly cartoons and pungent editorials. It achieved even greater success than before, and was recognized as the ablest and brightest of its class. Since then we have yielded still further to the public demand, and now publish *Wild Oats* weekly! It has literally grown into its present shape on its intrinsic merits, being the first successful weekly humorous paper ever published in this country.

Among the artists especially engaged to furnish illustrations for *Wild Oats* are Frank Bellow, Thomas Worth, Hopkins, Wales, Shelton, Wolf, Jump, Keettels, Stackhardt, Day, Poland, and several others who are yet unknown to fame.

In its literary departments *Wild Oats* will, as it always has, stand alone and unapproachable. At least one first-class serial story will always be found in its pages, by the best humorous, satirical, and character writers in the United States: while its sketches and squibs will be sparkling, original and pointed.

Wild Oats will be first-class in every particular, and on this account may be taken into the best familes without fear or suspicion, as no word or illustration will appear that can offend the most fastidious.

☞ *Send for a Sample Copy and Convince Yourself.* ☜

Subscription Price.

One Year	$4.00
Six Months	2.00
Three Months	1.00
Single Copies	0.10

One person sending us a club of five subscribers for one year will receive a copy gratis.

Address COLLIN & SMALL, Publishers.
Nov.4-2t. 113 Fulton Street, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

SAFETY GAS MACHINE COMPY.

THE KEYSTONE APPARATUS GIVES A

BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL LIGHT

BY THE

SAFEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

Method of Illumination ever invented. It is within reach of every householder, and will afford

A PERFECT GASLIGHT FOR EVERY FARM, FOR EVERY FAMILY, FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS, FOR VILLAGES AND TOWNS, FOR MILLS, WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE K. S. G. M. CO., also MANUFACTURE the

KEYSTONE HYDROCARBON OIL,

THE BEST GAS-PRODUCING MATERIAL YET DISCOVERED.

OFFICES: { No. 717 Sansom street, Philadelphia / No. 110 Liberty street, New York.

PAMPHLETS AND FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.
Sept.30-3mos.

New Advertisements.

ANOTHER CHANCE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

POSTPONED TO
NOVEMBER 30th, 1874,

DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250 00
One Grand Cash Gift		100 00
One Grand Cash Gift		75 00
One Grand Cash Gift		50 00
One Grand Cash Gift		25 00
5 Cash Gifts $20.00 each		100 00
10 Cash Gifts 10.00 each		100 00
15 Cash Gifts 10.00 each		150 00
20 Cash Gifts 5.00 each		100 00
25 Cash Gifts 4.00 each		100 00
50 Cash Gifts 3.00 each		150 00
50 Cash Gifts 2.00 each		100 00
100 Cash Gifts 1.00 each		100 00
200 Cash Gifts .50 each		100 00
500 Cash Gifts .25 each		125 00
1000 Cash Gifts .10 each		100 00
10,000 Cash Gifts .50 each		5,000 00
Grand Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$7,000 00

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 10 00
Halves	5 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	1 00
11 Whole Tickets for	100 00
23½ Tickets for	200 00

For tickets and information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents,
609 Broadway, N. Y.
Oct.21-4t.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Luther Smith, late of Huntingdon county, greeting: Whereas, Clara S. Smith, by her father and next friend, J. L. McIlvaine, did on the 15th day of April, 1874, prefer her petition to

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 11, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention—Home-made and Stolen.

Mince pies.

Buckwheat cakes.

Now is the time to advertise.

Jake Zillius makes a gong sing.

Burglars are operating in Tyrone.

Wild geese are Southward bound.

Altoona has five cent "nickel readings."

The fly is reported in the growing wheat.

The matrimonial market is brightening up.

Tyrone has gas, and her people are happy.

Maria Montgomery is still on the war path.

Dollars and sense do not necessarily follow each other.

The cause of woman suff(e)rage—A scarcity of husbands.

The Williamsport "crusaders" are still hammering away.

Leister is erecting a commodious stable on Allegheny street.

Pittsburgh butchers make bologne sausage out of old horses.

W. H. Woods, esq., will have the handsomest residence in town.

Speer's speech, on Wednesday night, was right down demagogueism.

"Our Friend," the best cigar in the market, can be had at the JOURNAL Store.

The Altoona Methodists are in the midst of spirited and successful religious revival.

Quite *spirit*-ed—Some of the participants in the Democratic jubilee on Wednesday night.

School stationery, in endless variety, at the JOURNAL Store, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Our democratic exchanges seem to have gone into the poultry business since the election.

Partridge shooting is legal in this State between November first and the first day of January.

The Democratic jubilee, on Wednesday evening, turned out to be a regular "jamboree" before midnight.

The residence of C. J. Hackett, of the Altoona *Tribune*, was burglarized on Sunday night a week ago.

The women are discussing how to support their clothes. The men are bothered how to support the women.

The potato crop this season is all that could be desired, the sayings of croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The old "Broad Top Corner" is a regular papers' roost. At times the sidewalk is perfectly blockaded. Police!

The scaffolding has been taken away from the tower on the engine house, which adds materially to its appearance.

Reader, examine the tab on your paper, and see if you owe the printer, and if you do pay up without further delay.

Eight or ten penny-dips graced "Uncle George's" windows, on Wednesday night, in honor of the Democratic victory.

Finery and expenses above a man's position provoke envy, satire and slander, and are the ready road to poverty and want.

Harry Williams, who has been housed for several weeks, with rheumatism, is able to go about again with the aid of crutches.

Look over the JOURNAL before you go out shopping. You will then know where you can buy the best goods the cheapest.

Somebody neatly says that the ladies, having worn all sorts of flowers and fruits in their hats, have now a turn-up on the side.

McPike, of the *Cambria Freeman*, was the successful candidate for the printer's stick and rule voted for at the Catholic Fair in Altoona.

A firm in Reading promises to distribute one hundred loaves of bread per week among the poor of that city, during the entire winter.

Now, that the election is over, the JOURNAL will hereafter contain its usual variety of miscellaneous reading matter. Now is the time to subscribe.

The latest sweet thing in hats has a brim that turns up behind and curves over toward the front, forming a sort of an arbor, in which a peck of flowers is placed.

The health of Mrs. McCrum, wife of the senior editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, is improving, and hopes are entertained of a complete restoration of the same.

Roaring Spring is the most thrifty looking village in Blair county. Everything looks clean and nice over there. Our friend Bare knows how to build up a town.

It will take at least 2500 barrels of paint to make Altoona look thrifty. About half this number might answer Hollidaysburg, and even then it would look fearfully ragged.

The excitement of the political campaign just closed did not make the people forget that the best and cheapest stationery in the county can be had at the JOURNAL Store.

If Dr. R. E. McKay, who was an army surgeon in 1862, sees this he is requested to write to an old crippled soldier, John Collins by name, at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.

John Gaudam, of Lock Haven, was accidentally shot through the foot, the other day, and the first remark he made thereafter commenced with his own name, and referred to the gun.

While the Fusionists, on Wednesday night, gave three cheers for the election of Jno. Reilley to Congress, in the 17th district, they forgot (?) Stenger, in their own district.—How's that, Speer?

A match game of base ball was played, on Saturday last, between Harry Barrick's club and West. Foster's club, which resulted: Barricks, 56, Foster's, 31, the former beating the latter by 25 runs.

The "Mountain City Boys," of Altoona, claim to be the champion base ball club of Western Pennsylvania. How is this, "Huntingdon"? Will you permit them to wear the belt unless they justly earn it?

The tribute of respect of the Reformed Sabbath School, of McConnellstown, paid to the memory of Miss Laura Hudson, has been received. Not being in proper shape for printing is the only reason for its non-appearance.

The Democrats are still rejoicing. They had a jollification at Mill Creek the other night. We expect one to be held at Fisher's Summit, on the Broad Top Railroad, this week, and another at Aughwick Mills, on the East Broad Railroad, next week. They vary the performances as they go round.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS.	Judge of Supreme Court: Edward M. Paxson	Warren J. Woodward	*James Black	Lieutenant Governor: Arbter G. Olmsted	John Latta	*Benjamin R. Bradford	Auditor General: Harrison Allen	Justice F. Temple	*Calvin Parsons	Secretary of Int'l Affairs: Robert R. Beath	William McCandless	*William P. Cullerton	Congress: Langhorn Watter	William S. Stenger	Senate: Theodore McGowan	Chambers McKibbin	Assembly: George Guyer	Henry C. Robinson	Henry H. Matson	William P. McNite	Sheriff: Huston E. Crum	Thomas K. Henderson	Commis'er: Wm. E. Corbin	Wm. J. Ammerman	Director of Poor: Jacob H. Isett	Aaron W. Evans	County Surveyor: William M. Booth	Henry W. Wilson	Auditor: Henry H. Steele	James Henderson
Barree	73	102	3	76	93	3	96	98	3	63	110	3	61	117	64	113	77	70	97	101	103	71	72	96	73	96	58	112	69	102
Brady	63	96	.....	62	97	.....	62	97	.....	58	101	.....	68	92	66	103	66	53	98	103	59	100	57	96	56	96	53	99	58	101
Birmingham	35	11	2	32	11	2	32	11	2	24	16	2	36	12	28	20	27	26	19	17	24	20	18	18	28	18	28	18	28	19
Broad Top City	22	21	.....	22	21	.....	22	21	.....	14	29	.....	17	26	15	28	16	21	29	27	14	29	10	32	15	26	16	27	15	28
Carbon	30	100	2	30	99	2	30	99	2	19	109	2	34	92	19	111	19	16	99	106	56	72	19	69	19	71	19	70	19	108
Coalmont	14	16	.....	14	16	.....	14	16	.....	6	24	.....	12	18	8	20	7	9	9	21	15	17	6	24	8	22	9	21	9	21
Cromwell	96	120	.....	99	120	.....	99	120	.....	91	128	.....	103	112	89	126	89	96	118	122	110	105	90	129	91	128	87	127	91	128
Cass	105	57	.....	106	57	.....	106	57	.....	45	119	.....	104	58	46	117	46	45	117	114	61	102	47	116	62	99	48	112	45	112
Clay	79	62	.....	78	62	.....	78	62	.....	67	73	.....	81	59	65	76	65	65	76	76	65	76	65	76	65	73	64	76	68	73
Dublin	83	58	.....	83	58	.....	83	58	.....	74	67	.....	86	55	78	67	74	96	43	56	73	67	73	67	75	66	68	72	73	68
Franklin	85	76	.....	87	77	.....	87	77	.....	81	83	.....	81	83	77	82	77	87	87	69	74	83	87	71	94	62	87	71	87	77
Henderson	33	97	.....	33	97	.....	33	97	.....	20	110	.....	32	98	23	107	20	20	111	107	53	106	23	107	21	109	18	112	23	107
Hopewell	37	24	.....	37	24	.....	37	24	.....	27	34	.....	38	23	27	34	27	27	34	34	27	34	27	34	27	34	27	34	27	34
Huntingdon, 1st Ward	102	87	1	105	85	.....	105	85	.....	88	100	.....	120	69	95	95	94	160	86	94	95	95	99	87	101	84	94	95	94	94
do 2d do	123	127	2	123	130	.....	123	130	.....	122	140	.....	161	112	137	127	128	140	112	128	140	105	145	110	145	111	125	125	121	129
do 3d do	96	91	.....	99	92	.....	99	92	.....	91	100	.....	101	90	101	90	101	90	87	97	103	88	102	94	95	93	92	96	92	98
do 4th do	60	72	.....	68	74	1	58	74	1	67	76	.....	66	67	57	76	57	67	75	76	60	73	61	72	66	75	66	75	57	75
Jackson	129	137	.....	130	137	.....	130	137	.....	121	146	.....	128	139	121	145	123	124	126	140	124	140	121	125	129	127	118	128	121	140
Juniata	41	36	.....	44	35	.....	42	37	.....	38	40	.....	47	33	39	39	40	40	39	40	43	36	47	35	41	38	38	40	40	39
Lincoln	74	14	.....	75	14	.....	75	13	.....	48	41	.....	75	13	47	41	47	47	41	41	50	38	49	40	50	38	48	41	48	41
Mapleton	23	25	13	22	25	13	22	26	13	19	28	13	31	20	26	26	28	21	41	29	26	36	26	35	25	38	25	38	26	25
Morris	66	70	.....	65	70	.....	65	70	.....	48	72	.....	68	67	64	72	62	62	66	70	61	67	64	66	63	63	64	66	64	69
Mount Union Borough	65	77	.....	66	77	8	67	77	8	43	99	8	99	52	44	100	57	52	100	61	96	55	50	93	53	93	53	96	53	98
Mount Union District	42	46	.....	42	46	2	41	46	2	53	43	.....	43	46	25	64	26	22	63	66	25	63	25	63	24	63	25	62	25	62
Marklesburg Borough	18	21	.....	18	21	.....	18	21	.....	12	26	.....	18	21	14	25	14	14	20	20	18	16	16	18	19	15	14	20	14	19
Oneida	56	15	.....	56	15	.....	56	15	.....	30	41	.....	57	14	30	41	32	30	41	28	34	26	30	41	30	41	33	46	30	41
Orbisonia	53	57	.....	53	57	.....	51	57	.....	42	66	.....	62	58	43	63	65	61	62	59	41	70	42	68	45	68	43	68	42	68
Petersburg	84	83	5	84	83	3	85	82	3	61	106	3	81	86	86	84	86	85	82	86	74	97	86	84	86	84	87	83	85	82
Penn	75	71	.....	74	72	.....	74	72	.....	68	78	.....	75	71	70	76	69	69	75	77	74	71	71	70	83	59	67	75	68	76
Porter	207	101	.....	207	101	.....	206	101	.....	189	117	.....	210	101	199	112	203	201	104	111	190	113	198	110	188	110	198	109	199	109
Shirley	121	147	1	123	147	.....	122	147	.....	95	176	.....	119	149	87	183	64	72	184	216	88	182	87	181	74	190	87	180	86	182
Springfield	61	24	.....	83	24	.....	83	24	.....	51	56	.....	82	24	50	56	49	47	55	53	50	53	49	56	50	56	51	54	50	53
Shade Gap Borough	13	12	.....	13	12	.....	13	12	.....	8	17	.....	11	14	8	17	16	17	10	18	9	19	8	17	9	16	8	17	8	17
Tod	100	32	.....	100	32	.....	100	32	.....	61	71	.....	194	38	58	74	60	58	71	70	74	59	60	70	58	72	60	71	56	77
Three Springs Borough	24	16	.....	24	16	.....	24	16	.....	17	22	.....	27	17	9	30	15	7	32	26	6	33	7	32	9	31	4	34	8	30
Tell	53	113	.....	54	113	.....	54	113	.....	47	121	.....	59	112	46	124	47	68	103	122	43	127	50	120	50	120	50	120	45	122
Union	90	42	1	82	51	.....	82	51	.....	38	95	.....	88	45	57	96	37	39	94	94	38	93	37	95	37	95	37	95	44	88
Walker	68	66	.....	68	66	.....	68	66	.....	55	79	.....	77	58	75	81	56	73	81	78	53	82	55	78	52	81	49	85	52	82
Warriorsmark	137	75	.....	136	77	.....	136	76	.....	125	88	.....	138	74	124	88	140	120	73	74	90	121	122	77	122	79	122	79	123	87
West	68	75	.....	66	77	.....	66	77	.....	62	81	.....	69	72	63	80	69	62	72	76	68	78	64	73	64	72	60	76	62	77
Total	2834	2672	29	2839	2686	34	2834	2684	34	2292	3192	33	2914	2539	2329	3185	2351	2260	2915	3059	2428	2688	2366	2944	2409	2904	2460	3036	2345	2667

☞ REPUBLICANS IN *ITALIC*; DEMOCRATS AND FUSIONISTS IN ROMAN; TEMPERANCE MARKED WITH ASTERISK (*) ☜

CHANGE OF SCHOOL BOOKS.—*Powers and Duties of Directors—Opinion of Judge Acheson.*—The matter of changing books in the public schools is of sufficient public interest to warrant the publication of the following decision bearing upon the subject of Judge Acheson in the case of W. A. McNutt and twenty-nine others against the School Directors of Chartiers township, Washington county, Pa.:

The plaintiffs complain in their bill that they are citizens and taxpayers of Chartiers township, and as such entitled to the benefits and advantages of instruction in the common schools of said township as are guaranteed by the laws of this Commonwealth. That in Nos. 4, 5 and 7 their children have been heretofore instructed in the branches of reading and spelling in a series of books known as Osgood's Progressive Readers and Spellers, which books had been adopted and used in the schools of said township prior to the opening of the same for the current year, on September 7th, 1874. That they, the plaintiffs, furnished their children with said books, but that the defendants forbade their further use in the schools, and have resolved and intend to introduce in their stead a series of Readers and Spellers known as Osgood's American Readers and Spellers, and have required the plaintiffs to furnish said last mentioned books to their children. The plaintiffs further say that the action of the defendants in the premises is illegal and oppressive, and they pray that the defendants be enjoined and restrained from introducing the said new series of books into said schools.

The defendants have filed their answer, alleging that their predecessors, at a meeting held October 14th, 1873, at which all the Directors were present, adopted Osgood's series of American Readers and Spellers, but the said series was not then introduced into any of the schools except in districts Nos. 2 and 3, for the reason that the school term had then commenced. The said series was adopted by a majority of the board, none of the Directors voting against the adoption thereof. The defendants further say that they have given a certificate to the publishers that the said new series was wanted for the schools, and that they have introduced it into all the schools in the township except in districts Nos. 1, 4 and 7, and that they intend introducing the same into said districts, if their action in the premises is legal, and they pray that the preliminary injunction be dissolved.

The minute of the preceeding year, upon which the defendants rely, October 14th, 1873, shows the presence of all the members of the board and their action in the premises as follows: "The Board adopted Osgood's series of American Readers and Spellers." Was this action of the school board legal and of binding obligation on the defendants, and are they warranted in their determination to carry it into effect by a change of books? It is admitted that the minute of 14th of October, 1873, was adopted after the school term had commenced. By the bill and accompanying affidavits it is shown that the schools opened on the first Monday of September. The affiants say they were not aware of the change of books, and along with the plaintiffs had purchased for their children Osgood's Progressive Readers and Spellers, heretofore used in the schools, but that their children were refused instruction in said books, and that the determination of the defendants to introduce into the schools Qsgood's American Reader and Speller is against the consent or wish of the majority of the citizens of said districts.

The 25th section of the Act of 8th of May, 1854, provides as follows: "Immediately after the annual election of teachers in each school district of the State, and before the opening of the schools for the ensuing term, there shall be a meeting of the Directors or controllers and teachers of each district, at which meeting the Directors and controllers shall select and decide upon a series of school books in the different branches to be taught during the ensuing school year, which books, and no other, shall be used in the schools of the district during the said period."

The 4th section of the Act of 11th April, 1862, contains this provision: "Nor shall any course of studies be adopted or annual series of text books be selected in any common school district, except by the affirmative votes of a majority of the whole number of the Directors or controllers thereof, and in each of said cases, the names of the members voting, both in the affirmative and negative, shall be so entered on the minutes of the board by the Secretary."

The 17th section of this Act prohibits any School Director from being interested in the purchase of books; and by the Act of 1854, School Directors are forbidden to become agents for the sale of books, maps, &c. The Act of May 26th, 1871, declares that School Directors shall not make any change in the school books or series of text books more than once in any period of three years.

These Acts show the determination of the Legislature, in answer to the loud complaints of the people to correct an evil which has been felt in all parts of the State. Through the importunity of publishers, the low introductory prices, they well afford to put upon their books, and other inducements offered to teachers and School Directors, our text books are undergoing frequent change; and an enormous expense is imposed upon parents and guardians, without any corresponding benefit. We feel it to be our duty to see that these laws are strictly observed. There is an obvious propriety in requiring School Directors to conform their action in the change of books to the provisions of the Act of 1854. The design was to give the pupils and their parents an opportunity of knowing in advance what books were be provided. The Act declares that no other books than those selected beforehand, in the manner prescribed, shall be used. It is clear therefore that the resolution of October 14th, 1873, adopted after the schools were open and in progress, was contrary to the express direction of the Act, and therefore illegal. Moreover, there is no entry on the record by the Secretary of the affirmative and negative vote, as required by the Act of 1862, and the defendants do not say the resolution was unanimously adopted by a majority of the board. The design of the Act doubtless was that it should appear on record who of the board had voted for and who against the change of text books, in order that the people might be informed and judge of the conduct of each and every member of the board in the premises.

The defendants are not answerable for the mistakes of their predecessors, but we think they were not warranted in acting upon the minute of October, 1873, and that they had no legal authority to engage the series of Readers and Spellers during the present term of the schools. By the Act of 1871, at the end of every three years the School Board may make any change in text books they see proper, provided that in so doing they conform to the Acts of 1854–1862.

The motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction is therefore overruled.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—One of those unfortunate occurrences that happen so often during the hunting season, took place near the hunting camp of a party composed of Adolph Laporte, of Spruce Creek, Good Merrill and Dick Swartz, of Kylertown, John Douglass, of Morrisdale, and Hobert Allport, of this place, a few miles from Kylertown, on Thursday. The information reaching us is vague and uncertain, but it appears that Laporte, seeing Douglass' head above a clump of bushes mistook him for a wild cat and fired his rifle at him, the ball taking effect in his right temple and passing out at his left. Dr. Potter, of this place, was summoned to Kylertown, but returned on Thursday evening without having seen the wounded man, as he had not yet been brought from camp. He went to Kylertown again this—Friday—morning but has not yet returned at the hour of going to press, so we can give no statement as to the unfortunate hunter's condition.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, November 7th, 1874:

Mrs. Rebecca L Barnett, Miss Ellie Bise, James Barr, Miss Fannie Campbell, A. W. Gilliland, John Garner, Mrs. Henry W. Hullowell, John S. Johnston, J. K. Johnston, Graham Meadville; Jassey Mills, Miss Emma Odenkirk, Miss Sadie Roseberg, J. B. Steine, Martha Ann Truax, Persifer Tomlinson.

Persons desiring advertised letters forwarded must send *one cent* fee, for advertising.

Three rooms to let, on the first floor, in the Miles Lewis property. Terms reasonable.—Apply to this office. [nov11tf.

WHY does the "Domestic" Sewing Machine continue to have a ready sale while other machines are a drag on the market in these times of stagnation and panic? The answer is just here: Because all experienced sewing machine men, and everybody else acknowledge the superiority of the "Domestic" over all other machines. And people knowing its superiorities, and seeing its merits will buy it, and the investment is one that pays and is never regretted. nov.4tf.

At the JOURNAL News Agency will be found the following daily papers: New York *Times*, *Graphic*, *World*, *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, *All Day City Item*, Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Telegraph*, Pittsburgh *Commercial*, *Gazette* and *Telegraph*, and all the weekly Literary papers and Monthly Magazines of note in the country. tf.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

The following Magazines are for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot: Harpers' Magazine, Scribners', Galaxy, Blackwood's, St. Nicholas, Old and New, Lippincott's, Godey's Ladys' Book, Republic, Sanitarian, School Journal, Phrenelogical Journal, Atlantic Monthly, Science of Health, Appleton's Journal, Agriculturist, Country Gentleman, &c. tf.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Your wives are wanting a good sewing machine. Now, Miller and Wilson will sell you a "Domestic" and receive in payment therefor all kinds of marketable produce, at the highest market prices. tf.

Harpers' Bazar, Harpers' Weekly, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Waverley, and all other Literary papers and Magazines for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot, opposite the New Postoffice. tf.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents a hundred. tf.

IF you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The Store Room in No. 1400, Washington street, "Pilgrim Building;" is for rent. Apply at once.

Get your news at the JOURNAL News depot opposite the New Postoffice. All the daily and weekly newspapers on hand. tf.

J. HALL MUSSER, P. M., offers the room now occupied as a post office, for rent from October 1, 1874. tf.

FOR RENT.—Three rooms, on the first floor, one suitable for an oyster saloon, on Washington street, in West Huntingdon. Address "B," in care of JOURNAL. tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending November 7, 1874...	4,718
Same time last year	7,676
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	2,958
Total amount shipped to date	263,270
Same date last year	405,102
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	141,832

All Day City Item, Sunday edition, contains a volume of the latest news matter, for five cents; for sale every Sunday morning at the JOURNAL News Depot. tf.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

Notices to Trespassers can be had at the JOURNAL Store at 50 cents per dozen. They are the cheapest and best thing of the kind out. tf.

STRONG ARGUMENTS.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary contains a hundred and fourteen thousand words, and three thousand pictures. Jones says when he came home late the other night, in the space of fifteen minutes his wife applied all the words to him, besides some extra ones and the fire shovel, suggesting to his mind the picture of the Ducking Stool on the 418th page of the Dictionary.

A NEW LOT of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial just received at Johnston's Drug Store, and will be sold at 50 cents per bottle. 1t.

IF YOU want a Tooth or a Hair Brush, go to Dr. J. C. Fleming & Co.'s Drug Store. 1t.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., November 10, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$5 50
Extra Flour	6 00
Family Flour	6 25
Red Wheat	1 20
White Wheat	1 25
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	30
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	6
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear new	50@60
Corn shelled	60
Chickens ₱ lb	6
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2 10
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	10
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	17
Eggs	18
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 00
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	15
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	20 00
Lard ₱ lb new	12
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	60
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	80@100
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rye, new	60
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 10
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	25@30

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Cloverseed moves slowly, and sells at 8a9c per lb, as to quality. Timothy is nominal at 36c. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $1.90.

Bark is dull, and in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 quercitron at $35 per ton.

Cotton is more active, and 400 bales middlings sold at 14¾c for uplands, and 15½c for New Orleans.

The flour market presents no new features, the demand being confined to the wants of home trade. About 3,000 barrels were reported by the various city mills for the week ending to-day on private terms; also 1,400 barrels, in lots, for the supply of the local dealers, at $4a4.25 for superfine; $4.67½a4.75 for extras. Rye flour sells at $5.50a5.62½ per barrel. In corn meal no sales.

The Wheat market is quiet, but prices are well sustained. Sales of red at $1.17a1.23; amber at $1.23a1.25; and white at $1.28a1.30. In rye no sales. Corn is in fair request, and 3,000 bushels sold at 90c for old yellow and mixed, and 75c for new yellow. Oats are quiet at 62a65c for western white and 58a60c for mixed.

Whisky is steady, and 50 barrels western iron bound sold at $1.01.

Deaths.

SPRANKLE.—Near Alexandria, on the 25th ult., Charles Elmer, son of Peter and Barbara Sprankle, aged 2 years, 9 months and 29 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me," says the blessed Redeemer, "or of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, November 9, 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain frame dwelling house of two stories, having a front of twenty-two feet and a depth of eighteen feet, located on a lot or piece of ground, situate in that part of the borough of Huntingdon, known as West Huntingdon, in said county, fronting twenty-five feet on Mifflin street and running back at right angles one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, being the southern half of lot No. 190 in Thompson's addition to the borough of Huntingdon, bounded on the north by lot of —— Showalter, and on the south by lot of W. S. Kidd, together with the ground covered by said building and the lot or piece of ground adjacent and appurtenant to said building and belonging thereto and to the owners of said building.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. S. Butler and Emma R. Butler his wife, owners or reputed owners, and A. S. Butler, contractor.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting about fifty feet on Sixth street, and running back at right angles about 55 feet, bounded on the north east by lot of the heirs of Mrs. Luden, on the south west by Allegheny street and on the south east by lot of Mrs. Hildebrand, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house (new), a log dwelling house, log stable and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Hassenpflug.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a house and lot of ground, in Mechanicsville, Franklin township, containing one acre of land, having thereon erected a frame house, stable and other outbuildings, adjoining lands of M. G. Keatley on the east, Mary Johnston on the west.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Rothrock.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain piece, parcel, or lot of ground, situate in the borough of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting about 140 feet on the public road leading from Calvin to Cassville, bounded on the north and west by lands claimed by Harris Webster, on the east by an alley and lot of Moyer, containing about one-half acre, having thereon erected a large two-story Tavern Stand, part frame and part brick, a large frame stable, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lucy W. Brown, Administratrix of Dr. H. L. Brown, deceased.

ALSO—All of defendants' right, title and interest in all those two certain lots of ground, situate in the village of Scottsville, county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, being Nos. 28 and 39 in the plan of said village; lot No. 28 having thereon erected a two-story frame house (used as a store room), and other outbuildings; and lot No. 39 having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house 40 feet by 22 feet, more or less, and fronting on Ashman and Henderson streets, with other outbuildings thereon, being the same two lots of ground which by sundry conveyances became vested in James E. Glasgow and as whose property the same were levied upon and sold to Zachariah Gemmell and Robert Cresswell, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel L. Glasgow and Harriet N., his wife.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situate in Dorland's addition to the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Seventh street in said borough, and running back at right angles 190 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, frame stable and other outbuildings, bounded on the north by lot of George Snyder, and on the south by lot of Jacob Barrick, it being lot No. 7 in Dorland's addition to the borough of Huntingdon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael M. Logan.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain lot or parcel of ground, situate in the township of Henderson, county of Huntingdon, Pa., lying and being on the eastern side of Standing Stone Creek, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at the western corner of a lot owned by Thomas Fisher, thence along the land of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company 50 feet and 6 inches to the public road leading from the Turnpike to the Lick Ridges, thence along the eastern side of said Ridge 295 feet, more or less, to the lower boundry line or lines of an alley of 20 feet running along the hill; thence along said alley as above described 50 feet 6 inches to the upper corner of said lot of Thomas Fisher; thence along said lot 295 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a brick dwelling house, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Houck.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Shirley street and running back at right angles 150 feet to an alley, joined on the west by lot of Peter Shaver, (Riner) and on the east by lot of Rev. J. M. Smith, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John S. Coulter.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

First Get the Cow.

The French cook in giving directions how to cook a rabbit, began by saying: "First catch the rabbit!"—it seeming essential, in his mind, that the rabbit should be caught before it was cooked. So we, in discussing the question of butter-making, will say—First get the cow!—This is an important step, and more important than many—for you cannot make good butter unless you have a good butter cow to begin with. Do you ask what breed is best? We answer, it does not make any difference what breed, if you only get a good butter cow. There are good cows among all breeds—more among some than among others—and only experience—a practical test—can decide the value of a cow for making butter. She may not give a large mess, but she *must* give a rich mess, and it must have a clean sweet flavor, We see that the farmers of some sections seem to understand this point. They have in Otsego county, along the Unadilla river, to some extent at least, introduced Devon blood, and we find among the butter makers there, fine herds of grade Devons. They are generally reputed the best butter cows, as a breed—most preferring the short-horns and Jerseys. But the short-horns are not adapted to hilly regions. For this reason perhaps the Devons crossed on the best native stock, with a sprinkling of Jersey blood, are the best for that section.

But whatever blood you introduce, be sure it is from a milking family. This is the main point to look at. Get males from the best milking family—males strongly marked with the characteristics of a good milking family—and use no others. Cross these only with your best butter cows, and if you have cows that have come from good native butter stock, so much the better. But never trust grade bulls, however fine, unless in rare cases, where you are sure of the native stock having proved good for several generations. When you use a grade male, you never know what blood you will breed from. He is just as likely to transmit his bad qualities as his good ones, and give you only worthless, or next to worthless stock. You cannot afford to take the risk of trusting to a grade bull, if you are trying to improve your dairy stock. Therefore, we say, use none but pure bloods. It is better to pay a little more for them than to run any risks—but be sure that you get a full blood from a good butter family and with a good pedigree—for without a good pedigree, he may prove as worthless as a grade.

With a good butter cow and proper care and feed, you are in a fair way to make good butter; but without such a cow your case is hopeless. No amount of care and feeding will make a good cow out of a poor one. But you may greatly injure, if you do not spoil, a good cow, by neglecting to give her an abundance of clean, sweet food and pure water. She is a machine for working up raw materials into milk, and she cannot make good milk out of poor materials. The milk, and the butter or cheese made from it, will be flavored more or less with food which the cow eats. See to it that she has sweet, nourishing food and pure water in abundance.—*Utica Herald.*

Fattening Hogs.

The following suggestions regarding fattening will tend to facilitate the work:—"Fat is simply carbon, which nature stores in the animal system for definite purposes, and one of the principal purposes is animal heat. The body must be kept a certain temperature, and the consumption of carbon is just in proportion to this demand. If an animal be exposed to the cold without protection, nature meets the increased demand for warmth by drawing on the store of fat in the system. Hence I will name as the first essential in fattening, a dry and warm place for the stock. The second essential is to feed such grain as contains the largest amount of fattening material. By analysis this is found to be corn. It may be fed exclusively, except such change as is necessary to keep up the appetite. Avoid over feeding at any time, or the digestion may be broken down before the animal is fattened. Cook the corn. It will add about twenty-five per cent. to its value. The cobs will more than do the cooking if a sorghum pan is used. It may be objected to this plan of fattening that it requires too much labor, but any one who will make a judicious trial of it will find that he has saved labor, time and money."

Comforts and Luxuries of the Farm.

There is a class of farmers who are living only to grasp more acres. Their farms can never be large enough, nor can their workmen or themselves ever do quite enough work. They cannot be satisfied with the income of a farm, nor could they be with that of any other business. But these who understand that the highest object of labor is not simply to make money, but to provide the largest amount of the means of improvement and innocent enjoyment the world affords, can make the pursuit of agriculture furnish more luxuries that really contribute to our well-being, than any other employment requiring an equal amount of capital. Their farms are not so large as to make slaves of themselves and their sons, and their wives and their daughters are not worn out with incessant drudgery. Their door-yards blossom with flowers, their tables are supplied with many varieties of well-grown delicious fruit; their houses are made cheerful by the influence of books and music, and a taste for pure and innocent enjoyments of life is developed in their children. Here and there a farmer's home exemplifies all the contentment and happiness possible to a race doomed to labor and disappointment.—*Practical Farmer.*

To Remove Stains Caused by Scorching.—For whitening scorched linen it is often sufficient to wet it with soap suds and lay it in the hot sun. Another method is, where milk is plentiful, to put one pound of white soap into a gallon of milk, and boil the scorched article in it. Another plan is to squeeze out the juice of two middle-sized onions, which is boiled in half a pint of vinegar, with one ounce of white soap and two ounces of Fuller's earth; the mixture is applied cool to the scorched part, and when dry washed off with clean water.

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St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

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For Reading, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.25 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

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For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.25 a. m.
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*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL 4.45, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
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5 05	2 55	11 35	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 04	4 52	11 59
5 09	3 02	11 42	10 45		Mt. Union	9 57	4 45	11 52
5 17	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 36	11 47
5 26	3 15	11 57	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 28	11 40
5 40	3 25	12 10	11 50		Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 30
6 00	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 02	11 15
6 10	3 48	12 41	12 32		Barres	9 07	3 51	11 05
6 17	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 46	11 04
6 21	4 05	1 05	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 32	10 54
6 39	4 12	1 13	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 45
6 51	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 40
6 57	4 25	1 32	1 30		Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 32
7 02	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 21	3 03	10 35
7 40	4 56	2 20	2 00		Altoona	8 00	2 48	10 2
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.20 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 55 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

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Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4,'71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son.)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will save money and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Send for Price List.

July16,1873-1y.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 508 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, 71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. Comer.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, prices low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Oct.1,1873-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.*, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &c. Sweet Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond

March 18, tf.

Planing Mills.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

A. E. STEWART. | GEORGE HARTSOUGH | WM. MARCH & CO.

STEWART, MARCH & CO.

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Manufacture Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very